Sea Turtles

Hawaii – Central North Pacific Green Turtles
- Threats assessment via stranding program
- Coastal fishery bycatch monitoring, mitigation, and management
  - Including recreational fishing license permitting and reporting
- Disease monitoring and population health assessment
- Vessel strike mitigation
- Treatment and rehabilitation of bycaught and boat strike sea turtles (e.g., surgeries, amputations, vet costs, long-term rehabilitation care)
- Development of an ESA section 10 conservation plan to address incidental take by state fisheries

Hawaii – Hawksbill Turtles
- Threats assessment via stranding program
- Coastal fishery bycatch monitoring, mitigation, and management
  - Including recreational fishing license permit and reporting
- Population monitoring (nesting and in-water, of females and males)
- Habitat conservation and restoration
  - Predator control (cat, rat, mongoose management)
  - Light pollution mitigation, restrict vehicle beach driving on nesting beaches
  - Habitat restoration to mitigate effects of climate change and sea level rise (e.g., native plants, beach erosion control measures)
- Development of an ESA section 10 conservation plan to address incidental take by state fisheries

Territories (Guam & CNMI) – Central West Pacific Green & Hawksbill Turtles
- Poaching reduction – monitoring and management
  - Includes population monitoring (nesting and in-water, and threats assessment) to gather data and information to support poaching reduction measures
- Sea turtle stranding programs
- Disease monitoring and population health assessment
  - Habitat conservation and restoration (e.g., predator control, light pollution mitigation, marine debris removal, restrict vehicle beach driving, beach erosion control measures)
- Development of an ESA section 10 conservation plan to address incidental take by coastal fisheries

Main Hawaiian Islands Insular False Killer Whales (MHI IFKW)
- New/more information on the status, demography, and life history of MHI IFKWs (e.g., abundance, population trends, survival rates, calving rates, injury trends, social dynamics, movement, and habitat use) via expansion of photo-ID efforts and deployment/analysis of satellite tags and acoustic instrumentation to help us better understand MHI IFKWs and their recovery needs. This foundation of knowledge can drive research, management, and monitoring to determine if and to what extent recovery actions are successful
- Address threats from fisheries, including incidental take. Specifically, determine how, why, and which non-longline commercial and/or recreational fishery or fisheries may be causing serious injury and/or mortality in order to develop mitigation measures
• Establish a recreational fishing license and reporting form, and further modify the state Commercial Marine License reporting form to include additional information
• Development of an ESA section 10 conservation plan to address incidental take by state fisheries
• Support enhanced outreach (e.g., strategic outreach messaging, tools, and species ID programs) for the fishing community and other stakeholders who may interact with MHI IFKWs and other protected species

**Oceanic Whitetip Sharks**

- New/more information on the status, demography, and life history of oceanic whitetip sharks in Hawaii and the Territories (e.g., abundance, population trends, survival rates, reproductive rates, injury trends, movement, and habitat use) via expansion of and deployment/analysis of satellite tags and acoustic instrumentation to help us better understand oceanic whitetip sharks and their recovery needs
- Address threats from fisheries, including incidental take, to specifically determine how, why, and which non-longline commercial and/or recreational fishery or fisheries may be causing serious injury and/or mortality of oceanic whitetip sharks in order to develop mitigation measures
- Support increased outreach and education of fishing communities in Hawaii and the Territories regarding the protected status of oceanic whitetip sharks and needs for conservation (e.g., handling and release practices). Outreach in Kona, Hawaii, in particular should be prioritized as interactions between small boat fishermen and oceanic whitetip sharks are common in this location

**Giant Manta Rays**

- New/more information on the status, demography, and life history of giant manta rays in Hawaii and the Territories (e.g., abundance, population trends, survival rates, reproductive rates, injury trends, movement, and habitat use)
- Deployment of satellite and acoustic telemetry technologies to address habitat requirements, movement behavior, and post-release survival rates to help us better understand giant manta rays and their recovery needs
- Identification of areas critical to life history functions, such as feeding, breeding, cleaning stations, etc
- Support education and training in identification of mantas/mobulids to species across fisheries in Hawaii and Territories

**Indo-West Pacific Scalloped Hammerhead Sharks**

- Identification of nursery habitats in Indo-West Pacific and other aggregation sites for other biological imperatives (feeding, cleaning sites, etc.) in Guam, CNMI, and American Samoa

**Corals (Acropora globiceps, Acropora retusa, Acropora speciosa, and Isopora crateriformis) Note: the priorities are the same for each of the four species:**

- Support a resilience-based management approach to increase resilience to climate change
- Improve coral health and survival, enhance population resilience, and/or improve coral recruitment habitat to protect and restore viable coral population
- Develop, coordinate, and implement watershed management plans and/or build and sustain watershed management capacity at the local level to reduce land-based sources of pollution
- Provide data essential for coral reef fisheries management and/or build capacity for coral reef fisheries management to improve fisheries sustainability